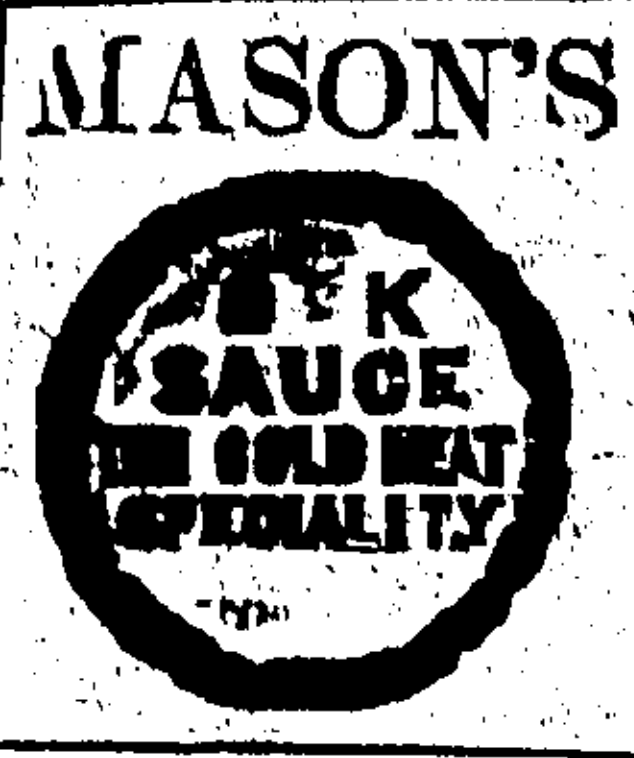




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No. 19,341. 號一廿百三千九萬一第 日六拾月三年申庚 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 4TH, 1920. 二拜禮 號四月五年九國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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TIME TABLE
WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 9.00 " " 10 "
9.00 " to 10.00 " " 15 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " " 15 "
11.00 " to 12.00 p.m. " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 " " 15 "
2.00 " to 3.00 " " 15 "
3.00 " to 4.00 " " 15 "
4.00 " to 5.00 " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 80 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.
SUNDAY
7.30 a.m.
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " 15 "
5.30 " to 6.00 " " 10 "
6.00 " to 6.30 " " 15 "
6.30 " to 8.00 " " 10 "
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
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Des Vaux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
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Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Comrades Order representing
Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.
TIME TABLE.
On and after THURSDAY, April 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)
DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 5A Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 9 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 13 Through Express	No. 15 Local	No. 17 Through Express	No. 19 Local	No. 21 Through Express
CANTON (Sha Tau) dep.	7.30	8.00	8.55	9.30	10.15	11.00	11.45	12.30	1.15	2.00
SHUN CHEN dep.	7.40	8.10	9.05	9.40	10.25	11.10	11.55	12.40	1.25	2.10
Shenauhai dep.	7.50	8.20	9.15	9.50	10.35	11.20	12.05	12.50	1.35	2.20
Yuenhai dep.	8.00	8.30	9.25	10.00	10.45	11.30	12.15	13.00	1.45	2.30
Taipei Market dep.	8.10	8.40	9.35	10.10	10.55	11.40	12.25	13.10	1.55	2.40
Taipei dep.	8.20	8.50	9.45	10.20	11.05	11.50	12.35	13.20	2.05	2.50
Shauhei dep.	8.30	9.00	9.55	10.30	11.15	12.00	12.45	13.30	2.15	3.00
Yuenhai dep.	8.40	9.10	10.05	10.40	11.25	12.10	12.55	13.40	2.25	3.10
Shenauhai dep.	8.50	9.20	10.15	10.50	11.35	12.20	13.05	13.50	2.35	3.20
SHUN CHEN dep.	9.00	9.30	10.25	11.00	11.45	12.30	13.15	14.00	2.45	3.30
CANTON (Sha Tau) arr.	9.20	9.50	10.45	11.20	12.05	12.50	13.35	14.20	2.55	3.40

UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 4 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 8 Local	No. 10 Through Express	No. 12 Local	No. 14 Through Express	No. 16 Local	No. 18 Through Express	No. 20 Local	No. 22 Through Express
LAST Ferry dep.	6.25	7.00	7.55	8.30	9.15	10.00	10.45	11.30	12.15	13.00
Yuenhai dep.	6.35	7.10	8.05	8.40	9.25	10.10	10.55	11.40	12.25	13.10
Shenauhai dep.	6.45	7.20	8.15	8.50	9.35	10.20	11.05	11.50	12.35	13.20
Taipei Market dep.	6.55	7.30	8.25	9.00	9.45	10.30	11.15	12.00	12.45	13.30
Taipei dep.	7.05	7.40	8.35	9.10	9.55	10.40	11.25	12.10	12.55	13.40
Shauhei dep.	7.15	7.50	8.45	9.20	10.05	10.50	11.35	12.20	13.05	13.50
Yuenhai dep.	7.25	8.00	8.55	9.30	10.15	11.00	11.45	12.30	13.15	14.00
Shenauhai dep.	7.35	8.10	9.05	9.40	10.25	11.10	11.55	12.40	13.25	14.10
SHUN CHEN dep.	7.45	8.20	9.15	9.50	10.35	11.20	12.05	12.50	13.35	14.20
CANTON (Sha Tau) arr.	7.55	8.30	9.25	10.00	10.45	11.30	12.15	13.00	13.45	14.30

* Will stop at Taipei and Shenauhai for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.
SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fauling dep.	8.50	12.00	2.20	6.00
Shataukok dep.	7.05	10.20	1.05	5.00
Shataukok arr.	9.45	12.55	8.15	6.55
Fauling arr.	8.00	11.15	2.00	5.55

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Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350 feet	714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	83 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 "	24 "	34 "

PATENT SLIP.—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 180 tons Giant Crane.
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Max. Breadth of Ship taken	58 "	68 "	98 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken	23 "	28 "	38 "

Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.
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at their risk into the Godowns and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of Halls Wharf,
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after 5th May, will be subject
to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the
15th May, 1920, or they will not be
recognized.
All Broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on any TUESDAY or FRIDAY
between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon,
within the free storage period.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
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Hongkong, April 29th, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
The Steamship "AFRICA"
FROM TRIESTE, COLOMBO, PENANG
& SINGAPORE.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before.
No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th
May, will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before
the 15th May, or they will not be recognized.
All Broken, chafed, and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on the 3rd May, at 10 a.m.
by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, April 27th, 1920.

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Through Bills of Lading issued for
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"DUNERA"
carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be
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Passenger accommodation in the connecting
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and London (under arrangement) will be
conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to
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Parcels will be received at the Office until
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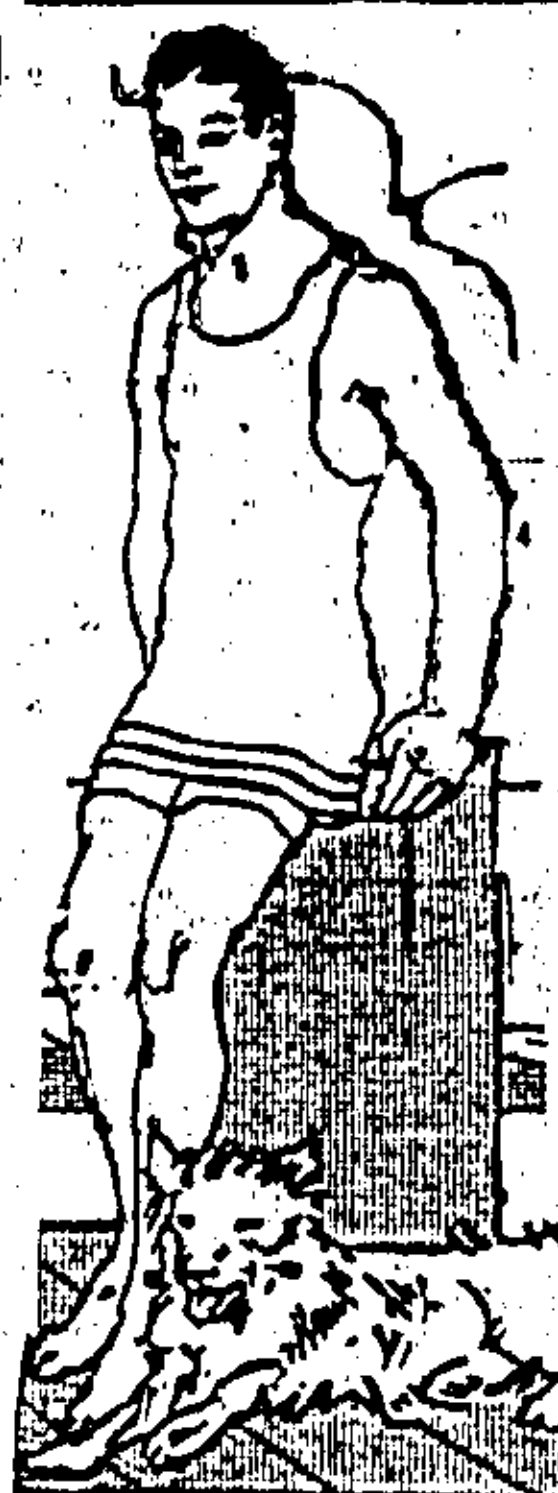
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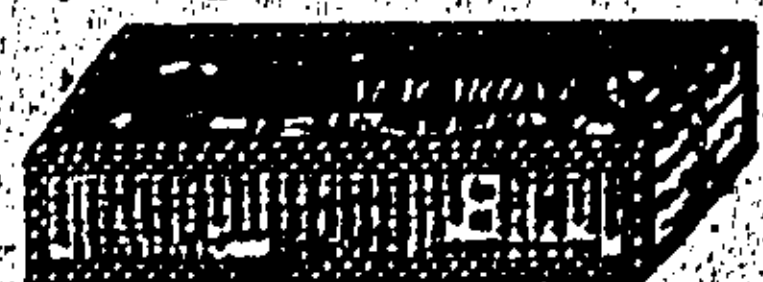
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"KOLCHAK DIED GAME."

TRAGIC END OF A GREAT RUSSIAN LEADER.

HOW THE BOLSHEVICS TREATED HIM.

INTERVIEW WITH A CZECH OFFICER IN HONGKONG.

"Kolchak died as he had lived—a brave man," said a Czech officer to a reporter of the *Daily Press* yesterday morning on board the *American*, which the reporter boarded, in search of particulars of that great Russian's end. The Czechs who passed through Hongkong on the *American* had formed part of Admiral Kolchak's forces when that leader carried on his warfare with such success against the Bolsheviks, with Omsk as his centre. When the Allies stepped into Siberia, and the French General Janin became Commander of the Allied Forces there, he ordered the Czechs to detach themselves from Kolchak, and begin the journey to Vladivostok. Although the Czechs as a body had come to respect Kolchak, the order of the Allied Commander had to be obeyed. The sudden weakening of Kolchak's military power gave the Bolsheviks the opportunity they wanted, and they attacked Omsk, forcing Kolchak to evacuate. This was in the latter part of November, 1919. For a time Kolchak was in danger and he reached temporary safety when, thanks to certain Czech officers, he again joined the Czech troops near Irkutsk. The Bolsheviks demanded the surrender of Kolchak and the Czechs at first refused. Admiral Kolchak might have been living to-day if General Janin had not overruled that refusal. The Czechs were ordered to hand Kolchak over, and the Bolsheviks put their prisoner into a filthy gaol at Irkutsk.

Much has been said of Alexander Vasilievich Kolchak, both by his friends and his adherents and by his detractors. Czech officers, with whom our reporter talked, said the impression in Siberia during all the time they were there was that if Kolchak triumphed, there would have been a resumption of the Tsarist regime or something very similar in character. A fearless man, they said, and one who commanded respect. Most of them had heard of Colonel Ward, who lost no time in telling the English people that those who called the Russian leader a reactionary were simply drawing upon their imaginations and prejudices. Perhaps the most interesting pen picture of Kolchak was from an American lady married to a Russian, Princess Cantacuzene, who said:—"Kolchak is still quite young, about 45; clean shaven with a face striking for its strength and vigour of expression, neither handsome nor ugly otherwise. He is of thin wiry build, with few but positive features; moving quickly. Not much of a talker, but what he says commands instant attention, never trying for popularity, he always finds it seemingly. Severe towards what he thinks wrong, he gives complete protection, devoted service to what he thinks is right; always ready to carry responsibility, never mixing in what he considers not his business, a natural leader of men, is Alexander Vasilievich Kolchak."

One of the Czech officers to whom our reporter chatted over breakfast on the *American* told of Kolchak's bravery when the revolution broke out. Kolchak, promoted Admiral after his defence of the Riga Gulf, was given command of the Black Sea Fleet. The revolution took the Black Sea Fleet by surprise, but Kolchak met calmly the deputation of Bolshevik sailors who waited on him on board the *Flagship* in Sebastopol. "He received them on the deck of his flagship and listened while they told of the teachings of their brethren from Kronstadt. There was a new law, that the Commanders were to be elected by their subordinates, and were not to carry arms. Would he therefore surrender his sword to the committee? Kolchak undid his sword quietly with a quick gesture, and holding it still in his hand he made one of his rare speeches, just a few words. His sword had been awarded him for his action in defending the home country at Port Arthur. It had been offered him by the committee of the Order of St. George, and was the Golden Sword given for bravery in battle. It was too fine a thing to be handed to a lot of cowards who were afraid to stand up for the principles of their service and the rights of their own unit, but were being tyrannized, by bullies come from outside, into doing things they would later regret. Did they believe that

the sword he had won in honour would ever be steeped in dishonour? So saying, he threw his golden sword into the sea. The Bolshevik sailors, who had come prepared to kill him, were unnerved, and he was allowed to leave the ship unmolested."

Of Kolchak's treatment in Siberian prison, the Czech officers could not say much. One of the Czech privates who was in Irkutsk during that period was hunted up and brought before the officers. Questioned, he explained in Russian that the Bolsheviks did not treat their distinguished prisoner with any more deference than any one else. Kolchak maintained a stiff, unbending attitude, and treated his captors with lofty contempt. The Bolsheviks appointed a Commission of Inquiry into his case, and this inquiry framed a number of questions which they required the "imprisoned ex-Admiral to answer at once."

The questions were as follows:—

1.—What are your two given names, surnames, religion, year and place of birth, names, condition and class of society, and title of your parents and their family position?

2.—Your education, school, place, time and progress of same?

3.—Your services, where and when they began, how long continued, and what results?

4.—What was the political attitude of your family? What was same at your maturity, and what is it now? What was your political activity prior to 1917—your relations to the Monarchy, Dynasty, and the ex-Emperor Nicholas II?

5.—What was your political activity in 1917, your attitude toward the February Revolution, the temporary government, and in general, particularly toward Lvoff, Guchkof, Miliukoff, and Kerensky; your attitude toward the new formation of the temporary Government from May to August, toward Tsereteli, Chernov, Korniloff, Alekseeff, Kaledin and the Officers' organization, the October overthrow and its activity? Where were you abroad? What were your relations with London, Paris, New York, Washington and Tokio? By whom were you financed?

6.—Explain your return to Russia in 1918 giving route, experiences, ideas and suggestions received, resources, etc. Your attitude toward Horvath, Krupensky, Koogonsheff, Denikin, Semenov, and Papang. Your negotiations with above-mentioned persons and the Japanese representatives. Your plans in Japan and in Harbin. What was your policy to the Eastern Siberian Committee, the Derberoff Government and the Primorsky Zemstvo? Explain your negotiations with the military representatives of Semenov and Japan. Why did you then decide to leave for Omsk?

7.—What was your activity at Omsk before you seized the Government as the supreme Governor: your resources and attitude toward the Samara Government, the Ufa conference and the Directorium? Your policy to the Siberian Provincial Duma, and to the Siberian Provincialists? Your acquaintances and connections with the political factors in Siberia? Give the history of your acquaintance with the members of the Siberian Government, especially with Kologodoff, Mekhaloff, Petroff, Ghine, etc. Explain how you joined the Siberian Government as War Minister. Your activity as such. Your attitude towards the Czechs, particularly Serov and Gaid. Your relations with Boldyreff, Kappel, Ivanoff, Ranzoff, General Popelaeff, your attitude toward the democratic organization of the army, and the fraternal discipline of the Czech army?

8.—When, where, and under what circumstances did you get the idea of the one-headed Government in Siberia? Who were the supporters of same at Omsk, Siberia, Manchuria and in the Far East? Where, when, and who had the intentions of turning the Government over to you. Did your policy change?

9.—What was the original plan, and realization of the one-headed Government in Siberia? Who was the author of same? From whom did you learn of this plan? Who were the executors of the plan? Leaders and inspirers? Did the foreign representatives take any part in it, and who are they? Did you know the executors, leaders and inspirers of the overthrow before same was accomplished? Which of the ministers took a part in the preparation and carrying out of the overthrow plan? What was the attitude of the Ministers who did not know the plan of the overthrow? What were the intentions of the conspirators in regard to the members of Directorium personally? Whose idea was it, to judge the intermediate executors of this plot?

10.—What was your action as supreme Governor? Did you alone change the system of administration and organization of the army, or did some one else do it? Why was the power of self-government suppressed and the power of administration and the district management increased? Why were the civil service departments and civil defence formed, people shot, villages burnt, people flogged, and on the other hand the Government did not notice the

violence of the Atamans and military authorities, riots and robbing of Government property by advances of money, etc. Was all this with a purpose to attract people's services and ideas, and of what kind?

11.—To what extent were you ready to back your idea of bringing the people to slavery?

12.—The following particular occurrences and crimes, mark your activity as Governor: 1st—The provincial Duma was removed; 2nd—The members of the Constitutional Assembly were shot; 3rd—The uprising at Omsk and in other places was crushed; 4th—Steps were taken to put Siberia or a part of same under the supervision of Japan; 5th—Negotiations were held to give up a part of territory, evidently secretly, to the United States or Japan; 6th—The military and civil independence of Semenov was acknowledged.

In the opinion of more than one of the Czechs to whom our reporter spoke, Kolchak knew that his end was near even if he answered the Bolsheviks' catalogue of questions in the most satisfactory manner. At any rate, Kolchak pretended to reply only to the first five questions. In so doing, however, he omitted to refer to several points in those questions and made passing reference to one or two matters in the questions which he left unanswered. A summarized translation of his replies is as follows:—

My intention was to save Siberia from Bolshevism by the establishment of a just Government—each man to represent his own class—composed of representatives of all classes.

The man who surrounded me and in whom I had faith I made the Chief of my Departments. To my sorrow, I now say that these men were led by personal purposes, or worked for the material advantage of their class. They did not study the needs of the great mass of the people of Siberia. They forgot the needs of their brothers and sisters, in remembering their own needs.

This action by the men under me, when I was engaged in the war against my national enemies, caused great discontent among the masses of the people in all the Provinces.

The killing of the nine Socialist leaders in Omsk, on November 18th, 1918, at the time when I came to govern, was not ordered by me. It was the fulfilment of a long standing revenge by the Chief of the Police at Omsk.

I tendered my condolences to the families of the men who were killed, and promised to punish the guilty ones.

Because my Government was convinced that Bolshevism can never become a creative power in Russia, we were obliged to use all our means for fixing the frontier against the Bolshevik legion.

It was necessary, in the interests of the country, that we should quieten all anti-Government feeling, and combat any displays against the Government. These displays were caused by the anti-Government agitators.

I was forced to send "punishment expeditions" to combat the spread of feeling against recognised authority. I always ordered the "punishment expeditions" to behave civilly to the population, and to use their weapons only when they were forced to do so.

I regretted to find that the leaders of my "punishment expeditions" lacked responsibility. They treated the population badly, especially the peasant classes, whom I had intended should serve as the backbone of my stable Government representative of all the peoples in the different Provinces.

The worst behaviour to the peasant classes was by the expeditions led by General Krasnikoff and by Captain Surow. When their depredations were reported to me—especially that they made requisitions of everything they wanted—I punished these men in July, 1918, and issued orders that no crimes should be committed against the poorest classes.

I made a choice of Dictatorship because I recognised that in the disorder brought about by the Revolution, it became necessary that there should be a strong Government, concentrated in one person. My intention was that my Dictatorship should only be a temporary one, till fixed conditions allowed the gathering of a National Committee.

This reply—Admiral Kolchak handed to the Commission of Inquiry one day in the last week of January. With that sternness that sat so well on him, Kolchak refused to make any further communication. He was sentenced to be shot, and the sentence was carried out in the dull light of a cold morning outside the prison.

A squad of six soldiers was marched in from another part of the town. They did not know they were shooting the man who had spent three years in endeavouring, according to his own lights, to bring about peace and order in disordered Russia. Kolchak was calm to the end. Clad in a heavy overcoat, he faced the soldiers with folded arms. He never faltered as the folds rang out. His last movement was a convulsive movement with his left hand, as if trying to cover his face with it. One Czech told our reporter that a Bolshevik officer, dug his bayonet into the prisoner's body, to make sure that Kolchak was dead. The shooting of Kolchak was followed by that of his Chief Staff Officer, whose behaviour was in strange contrast to that of his chief. He grovelled at the feet of the Bolshevik officer, and disclaimed all connection with Kolchak. He was shot when lying on the ground.

BISHOP LANDER'S IMPENDING DEPARTURE.

FAREWELL LETTER.

The following letter is published in *St. John's Cathedral Church Notes*:—
St. Paul's College,
Hongkong, April 31st, 1920.

My Dear Friends,—On the eve of my departure from the Colony after nearly thirteen years residence here I feel I must send a message through the *Church Notes* to thank the congregation of the Cathedral and other members of the Church of England for their many kindnesses to me and for their forbearance with my many shortcomings. I ask prayers for the appointment of the right man as my successor and for myself that some suitable employment will present itself. Wherever it is I hope it will be possible for me to render some service to the Church out here, as I shall always esteem it a great privilege to do.

The only other matter that I wish to mention now is The Chater Endowment Fund.

It was shortly after Easter when I was authorised to announce what is probably the most munificent and generous gift the Churches of this Colony have ever received. Sir Paul Chater, on the fifty-sixth anniversary of his landing here, arranged to present the sum of £50,000 to form two endowment funds of £25,000 each, the interest upon one to be paid in perpetuity to the Cathedral Church Body, the interest upon the other, to the Vestry of St. Andrew's, Kowloon, as endowment for the support of the Clergy, upkeep of the Churches and such other general purposes connected with these Churches as the Church Body and St. Andrew's Vestry may in their discretion deem advisable. The two funds are to be known respectively as the "Chater (Cathedral)" and the "Chater (St. Andrew's Church) Endowment Fund." It will be seen that at 5 per cent. the interest on such a princely sum will be £1,250 per annum for each of the Churches. The two Bodies met and passed votes of cordial thanks to Sir Paul Chater for his splendid beneficence. In these all Church people must heartily concur. Both these Churches receive each year liberal support from the present generation of well-to-do worshippers; that support must not diminish, but the Churches will do much more work. There will doubtless be more free seats and additional Clergy employed, so that the European community in this Colony will be better shepherded. Additional organizations for the strengthening of Christian Faith and conduct will be possible and if the endowment is the blessing to these Churches which the donor desires and expects it will be bound to lead to the evangelising and uplifting spiritually, socially and intellectually of tens of thousands of Chinese for whose benefit we British hold this Colony and sojourn here. I was aware of this rich endowment when on Easter Day I expressed the hope that the time would come when the congregation of the Cathedral and St. Andrew's Church would be in a financial position and would have the missionary keenness to support all the missionary and educational work of the Church in the Colony and thus relieve the overburdened Church Missionary Society from the strain of evangelising so rich a Colony.

This rich endowment and the building of the new Church Hall to some extent relieve my sadness in leaving the Colony. I hope the excellent example set by Sir Paul Chater and the anonymous donor of £30,000 for the Church Hall will be followed by others, as there are still funds connected with the work and mission of our Church in this Colony which need large sums of money both for buildings, endowment, and equipment. Commending all the work to the blessing of Almighty God.—I am, Yours most sincerely,
G. H. VICTORIA HONGKONG.

RUSSIAN DOCTOR ROBBED.

CHINESE SNATCHES FOUNTAIN PEN.

Dr. Kamenietzky, a Russian, appeared at the Magistracy yesterday, and charged a Chinese with snatching a fountain pen belonging to him.

Complainant said he was walking along Queen's Road, Central, with his wife when defendant came up to him and, snatching his fountain pen, ran away. Witness gave chase and defendant dropped the pen and tried to escape. He was, however, stopped by a Chinese constable.

As there was a previous conviction against defendant he was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

RICKSHA-COOLIES ATTACKED.

FOOT-PADS AT NORTH POINT.

At midnight on Friday, two ricksha coolies, returning from Quarry Bay to Wanchai, were attacked by four men near the Ming Yuen garden. Two of the men carried knives and two bamboo poles. The victims were treated roughly and taken from them. The robbers made their escape.

MARINE COURT. CREW OF THE "KAZEMBE" IN TROUBLE.

INTERESTING ARGUMENT IN APPLICATION FOR RE-HEARING.

At the Marine Court, yesterday afternoon, before Capt. Basil Taylor, R.N., Marine Magistrate, Mr. Leo d'Almada applied for a re-hearing of the case in which seven West Indian negro members of the crew of the s.s. *Kazembe* were tried and convicted to seven days' hard labour each (kaol charges to be paid from defendants' wages) on a charge of having unlawfully combined together to impede the navigation of the ship by refusing to obey the lawful commands of the master.

Mr. d'Almada said that Capt. Taylor, sitting as a stipendiary magistrate under the Merchant Shipping Act, was bound by the provisions of the local Navigation Ordinance. The procedure as regards re-hearing was laid down in Section 93, and his application was made under that section. He asked the Magistrate now to say that the conviction was bad in point of law and fact. This was his submission, and he hoped to convince the Magistrate. The charge laid against the defendants is that they, being seamen, unlawfully combined together to impede the navigation of the steamer *Kazembe*. He would not lay stress on the technical point that the wording of the charge was wrong, that, as the charge was made against each man separately, the charge should have read "being a seaman unlawfully combined with the other defendants", as it was obvious that each man could not "combine together." This was, however, a technical point, which he did not rely upon. Continuing, Mr. d'Almada said that the evidence in the case was, in effect, that the defendants did, in Manila, inform the captain that if the boatswain was not taken off the steamer they would not sail.

Captain Taylor observed that the offence was committed at sea. Mr. d'Almada said that the evidence of the captain showed that the whole trouble took place at Manila. When the captain was told this by the crew, he went to the British Consul, and the Vice-Consul came on board. After some parleys, the Vice-Consul gave the captain permission to suspend the boatswain, and told the captain to prosecute the crew in Hongkong. Finally, the men turned to, and he believed they worked on board until the arrival of the steamer in Hongkong. He submitted that, as far as conspiracy to impede the navigation of the ship was concerned, there was not sufficient evidence to convict the men.

There was, said Mr. d'Almada, another point that was absolutely fatal to the prosecution. The Merchant Shipping Ordinance, under which the defendants were tried and convicted, dealt in Section 9, with offences committed within the waters of the Colony. He submitted that, on that section, irrespective of the facts of the case, the conviction was absolutely bad—and this he said with the profoundest respect for the Magistrate. The Magistrate had no jurisdiction over the men, as the charge was laid as having occurred in Manila; Manila was not, of course, within the waters of the Colony. Mr. d'Almada having defined the "waters of the Colony" said that, under the Section he had quoted, the men were clearly impeding the navigation of their steamer at a port outside the jurisdiction of the Court in Hongkong.

Capt. Taylor asked if Mr. d'Almada had read Section 41 of the Ordinance. Mr. d'Almada replied that he had not forgotten it. He was aware of the fact that according to this section "such of the provisions of the Merchant Service Act which are inconsistent with the provisions of the Ordinance are hereby repealed."

Captain Taylor referred Mr. d'Almada to Section 223 of the Home Merchant Shipping Act, which provided that a Magistrate had power to deal with offenders at sea, and made no mention of "within the waters of the United Kingdom."

Mr. d'Almada said that his point was that the Ordinance having provided the power for the Magistrate to deal with offences committed within the waters of the Colony, the Merchant Shipping Act did not operate here.

Captain Taylor read from the local Ordinance that "in all other respects the Merchant Shipping Act shall be in force in the Colony."

Captain Taylor asked if Mr. d'Almada contended that because the local Ordinance had incorporated that part of the Section of the Merchant Shipping Act, the Act, which applied to the whole world, did not apply here.

Mr. d'Almada said that was exactly his point, so far as the provisions of Section 41 of the Ordinance supported him.

Captain Taylor—No, no, no, no! We can legislate for the waters of the Colony. The Merchant Shipping Act operates for the whole world. He wanted to know if Mr. d'Almada said that the Legislature had no power to legislate for anything out of the Home Act.

Mr. d'Almada said that the Legislature had the power to make laws for the freedom and liberty of the subject, but the Legislature had already made laws confining the powers of the Magistrate to dealing with such offences as they were now discussing to the waters of the Colony. If it was intended that offences committed throughout the world may be dealt with in the Colony, the Legislature would have said that the Merchant Shipping Act as a whole applied to the Colony. But, having incorporated a Section of the Merchant Shipping Act into the local Ordinance, the Legislature made it plain that the powers of the Magistrates were only confined to the punishment of such crimes as came under the Ordinance. The Act, so far as it was inconsistent with the Ordinance, had been repealed. The inconsistency was plain. In Hongkong, according to his reading of the Ordinance, they were confined to the waters of the Colony. If an offence was committed in Manila, the master had the right to bring the case up in England.

Captain Taylor said that the Merchant Shipping Act had always been the law here.

Mr. d'Almada: So far as it is not inconsistent with the local Ordinance. The local Ordinance confines the powers of the Magistrate; the Merchant Service Act does not.

Captain Taylor asked if Mr. d'Almada's point was that the charge against the defendant should have been made under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, and not under the local Ordinance.

Mr. d'Almada said that was not his point at all. The local Ordinance gave the Magistrate power to deal with certain cases. The Merchant Shipping Act, in the Section concerned, was inconsistent with the Ordinance. The inconsistency being present, under Section 41 of the Ordinance, the Merchant Shipping Act was repealed. Therefore, the Magistrate had no jurisdiction. Otherwise, he failed to see the force of Section 41.

Captain Taylor said that, according to Mr. d'Almada's contention, the master of a ship engaged in the coastal trade could not apply to the Court here to deal with a refractory crew. The men could do just as they liked, and they could not be prosecuted.

Mr. d'Almada: Unless the ship is within three miles of the Colony.

Captain Taylor: The thing is absurd. Suppose the ship never went to England.

Mr. d'Almada: The only thing is to remedy the law.

Captain Taylor: I think your contention is absurd.

Mr. d'Almada: Yes, many laws are absurd. Our Ordinance is plain. It was intended, when the law was made, to limit the powers of the Magistrate, perhaps because the legislators of the time thought that if they did not specify the "waters of the Colony" they would be infringing the rights of the Board of Trade or something else.

Captain Taylor: The Merchant Shipping Act operates here, as it does everywhere else in the whole world.

Mr. d'Almada wanted to know if an offence was committed at San Francisco, could the offenders be tried here.

Captain Taylor: Yes!

Mr. d'Almada: And if the offence was committed in England?

Captain Taylor: Yes!

Mr. d'Almada: Then the Merchant Shipping Act is useless so far as it applies to England.

Captain Taylor said he did not understand that argument.

Mr. d'Almada said he asked that his submission be seriously considered, because it was interesting and important. He was strongly of the opinion that the Court had no jurisdiction over the offence committed by the defendants, and he would be failing in his duty to his clients if he did not lay stress on the law as it was interpreted by him. He asked the Magistrate to consider his point, and give his decision later.

Captain Taylor said that Section 223 of the Merchant Shipping Act was applicable in the United Kingdom or out of it.

Mr. d'Almada replied that that was why, when the local Ordinance was drafted, provisions were made for offences committed within the Colony's waters only to be dealt with. In fact, the Ordinance specially mentioned that. He was convinced he was right. Of course, the Magistrate had the right to refuse his application, and he might have to go further.

Captain Taylor said that as regards the first point—that the evidence was insufficient for a conviction—he was of opinion that the evidence was sufficient. As to the legal point, he was not prepared to give his decision off-hand. He would consider it, and give it later.

TO CERTAIN CHAUFFEURS.

[Some do—some don't.]

Some days ago I wrote in *delectable strain* About the cars, that make of Garden Road An anteroom to H—eay'n. 'Tis not in vain, Thought I, my metric extasy has glowed (Misprinted tho' it was!). Moved by its power They may slow down to twenty miles an hour.

Fond hope! Whenever now I pass that way Whether at dawn, or going home to bed Planning, perhaps, some new and sportive lay, My dreams are rudely banished from my head I dodge some Juggernaut—and, feeling wild, The wall of English gets a bit defiled.

Friends, I addressed you once in gentle style— We scribblers are by nature mild and meek— But even ink-stained folk are apt to rile. When scared into the middle of next week. I carry now, to greet you as you pass, A pocket-ful of nails and broken glass!

E. W. H.

ADMISSION OF A NEW SOLICITOR.

MR. LONGINOTTO.

At the Supreme Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. H. J. Gompertz, Acting Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., applied for the approval, enrolment and admission of Mr. Leo Longinotto to practice as a solicitor. Mr. Kemp said that Mr. Longinotto was well known. He had held the office of Assistant Crown Solicitor since August, 1917. He did not propose to read the affidavit. He asked for exemption on three grounds. Mr. Longinotto did not have a certificate showing that his certificate of enrolment was still in force. He did not need it when he came out, as he was in the service. He asked for time to get this certificate.

His Lordship said he would grant exemption, provided the certificate was obtained within six months.

Mr. Kemp said that Mr. Longinotto did not have two other certificates—the certificate of identity and the certificate from two solicitors in England. He suggested that in the circumstances, these were unnecessary.

His Lordship said he supposed so, and asked if Mr. Kemp pressed for them.

Mr. Kemp said they were unnecessary.

His Lordship, addressing Mr. Longinotto, said he had much pleasure in admitting him. He hoped that the practice of his profession would be satisfactory.

Mr. Longinotto is joining Mr. J. H. Gardiner, but will continue to appear for the Crown in the more important Police Court cases.

EUROPEAN LADY VICTIMIZED

DANGEROUS CHARACTER IMPRISONED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with snatching a handbag, containing a purse with \$17 from Mrs. Eleanor Reid and with being in possession of a packet of pepper for an unlawful purpose.

Mrs. Reid stated that at 10.30 a.m. on Saturday, whilst she and her son were turning into Wood Road, defendant came up from behind, and snatching the bag, ran away. Witness raised an alarm and followed the man, who dropped the contents of the purse. When she was picking up the money defendant was brought to her by a Chinese constable. The man was searched and the bag and pepper were found in his possession.

Defendant said it was a case of mistaken identity. He saw the bag lying on the ground, and picked it up to return to complainant.

Inspector Kent asked for a heavy penalty on the ground that defendant was a bad character.

Defendant was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour and to receive twelve strokes of the birch.

GAMBLING AFFRAY ENDS IN STABBING.

TWO MEN AND A CONSTABLE INJURED.

A rising out of a dispute over a gambling transaction a free fight took place between Tramway and P.W.D. coolies at Kewick Street on Sunday, resulting in two of the constables, and a constable being stabbed. The fight lasted for some time, and knives were freely used. The Police intervened and managed to arrest the ringleaders. The injured men were removed to hospital.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

Major and Mrs. Greenaway went into the final of the Mixed Doubles Handicap yesterday when they beat F. A. Redmond and Mrs. Winslow, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3. Playing level, these pairs put up a very creditable game of tennis, the gentlemen doing any amount of smart work at the net, and the ladies lobbing from behind. The game was anybody's right to the end. The Greenaways will now meet Major Bowen and Mrs. Timmis, it being noticeable that all the civilians have been knocked out of the competition.

Today, Ng Sze Kwong and A. H. Ramjahn meet S. A. Ramjahn and O. Ramjahn in the open doubles. Tomorrow, the brothers Lo meet Stalker and Abraham.

BASKET BALL.

EXHIBITION MATCH ON THURSDAY.

A match of more than ordinary interest will take place at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Thursday at 8 p.m., when the American Athletic Club, winners of the Open League, will play an exhibition match with The Rest. H.E. Sir Reginald Stubbs, K.C.M.G., has kindly consented to be present at the match and to present the Shield at the close. The public are also invited. The Shield has been provided for the League through the generosity of the local American community.

WITHOUT MEANS OF EXISTENCE.

EX-WARDER'S PLIGHT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, James Kirby, at one time a Warder of Victoria Gaol, was charged with being a person without any visible means of existence.

Inspector Cashman stated that witness came to the charge room and gave himself up, stating that he had no means of livelihood and no employment.

Mr. Smith remarked that he did not know what he could do in a case of this sort. Was there no chance of defendant obtaining employment?

Inspector Cashman replied that he did not think so. He was a young man, only 23 years of age.

Mr. Smith sent defendant to the house of detention, stating that he would have a roof over his head. He hoped some work would be found for him.

David Hoi, a West African, was similarly dealt with, Hoi stating that, not knowing the Chinese language, he found it difficult to obtain a billet. He had been a seaman on the *Lancashire*.

ROBBERS' FATAL FALL.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS IN HOUSE HE-ROBBED.

A Chinese robber was killed on Sunday by falling off the third floor verandah of a house in Pokfulam Road, which he attempted to rob. It appeared that at 2.30 a.m. on Sunday the deceased entered the third floor of the building by scaling up the waste pipe. He stole clothing and an insurance policy. As he was making off, an inmate woke up and, seeing a figure, raised an alarm. The robber, in his haste to escape, tried to jump over the verandah and, slipping, fell to the court yard, a distance of about forty feet. A confidante, who was waiting below, appeared with the stolen articles, leaving the unconscious man behind. The Police, when they came, took the man to hospital, where he died a few minutes after admission. A dagger was found at the place where deceased was picked up.

(Other Local News will be found on page 6.)

Cool food for a hot day

COOKED BONELESS ENGLISH HAMS in tins

1/2 Hams \$1.10 per lb. Whole Hams \$1.00 per lb.

COOKED SLICED ENGLISH HAMS

1 lb. tins \$1.00 each.

CHOICE AUSTRALIAN CHEDDAR CHEESE

per lb. 70c.

JACOBS' AFTERNOON TEA BISCUITS

\$1.00 per tin.

DAMSON PRESERVE in bottles

80c. per bot.

RED CHERRIES in bottles for tarts

60c. per bot.

PICKLED PLUMS, PEACHES, APRICOTS

and PEARS

these are delicious with Cold Meat, etc.

85c. per bot.

SUCCOTASH, SUGAR CORN, and SUGAR PEAS

each 40c. per tin.

DRIED LENTILS, HARICOT and BUTTER

BEANS

In 2 lb. tins 60c. per tin.

POTTED MEATS and FISH in tins

30c. each.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE PORK SAUSAGES

60c. per tin.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Just received from U.S.A., a new shipment of Typewriters—different models.

Inspection cordially invited by—

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

HOTEL MANSIONS,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS

A5687	II TROVATORE	ANVIL CHORUS	COLUMBIA OPERA CHORUS
A5531	MARITANA	CHORUS	"
A5531	PUPPCHEN	ONE STEP	"
A5794	Y COME LA VA	TANGO	"
A5794	SHORE AT LE LEI WAI	FOX TROT	"
A5794	LADDER OF ROSES	ONE STEP	"
A2595	HERE COMES AMERICA	FOX TROT	"
A2595	MICKEY	FOX TROT	"

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.,
16, Des Voeux Road.
Tel. 1322.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

NEW STOCK OF

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

TRAVELLING CRUNKS.

JUST UNPAKED.

PRICES from \$32.50

LADIES' HAT CASES.

LINEN CABIN BAGS

and HOLDALLS.

TRAVELLING BUGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, on MONDAY, May 10th, at 3.15 P.M.
By Order of the Committee,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, May 3rd, 1920.

THE "INNAMINCKA" STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, a MEETING of CREDITORS will be held at the Office of the Liquidator, Chartered Bank Building, 3, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of MAY, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose provided for in the said Section.
Dated the 6th day of April, 1920.
A. R. LOWE, F.C.A.,
Liquidator.
858

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the offices of the undersigned on TUESDAY, May 26th, 1920, at 11.30 A.M.
The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th May to the 25th May, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, May 3rd, 1920. 859

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, AMOY, CHINA.
SECRETARY.

THE KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF AMOY is prepared to receive applications for the position of SECRETARY.
The candidate must have a knowledge of Book-keeping and a knowledge of Police work would be a recommendation.
Applications are to be by letter addressed to the Chairman of the Council, from whom particulars of the conditions of service can be obtained, and should give full details of the applicant's qualification for the position.
Applicants should enclose copies of any references or testimonials they wish to submit for the consideration of the Council.
The appointment is to be made, and the duties undertaken, as immediately as possible.
By Order,
H. J. MORSE,
Chairman.
Kulangsu, Amoy, 29th April, 1920. 861

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TYDEUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after May 2nd.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the 8th May will be subject to rent.
At Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 31st May, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 2nd, 1920. 862

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "KIDDERPORE"
Arrived Hongkong on May 2nd, 1920.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.
Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays.
All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.
No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 3rd, 1920. 863

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE

INDIAN MOTORCYCLE and SIDE CAR, complete with lamps, pump, tools, etc. Excellent tyres. Price \$350.00.
Apply—
Box No. 860,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
860

NOTICE.

LAWRENCE NOEL LEETE, ALEX. ANDER ROSS BIDDLE, BENJAMIN DAVID FLEMING BEITH and JOHN JOHNSTONE PATTERSON have this Day been admitted Members of, and have been authorised to Sign the name of, our Company.
GEORGE PERCY FORSTER and H. F. SCUDAMORE have been authorised to Sign for the Company "per procreation".
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, May 1st, 1920. 847

NOTICE.

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., have just received a fresh shipment of the following SMOKING MIXTURES, in 4 oz. tins:
Craven, Muggs, Hanky, and S.H. Philips, also Bryant and May's Special Safety Match proof MATCHES 25 cents per one dozen boxes. 848

WANTED.

FOR Boy of four years of age. Portuguese or Eurasian Nurse.
Reply giving references etc., to—
Box No. 842,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
842

WANTED.

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER for Shipping firm. State previous experience and salary expected.
Reply to—
Box 837,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
837

WANTED.

LADY travelling on S.S. "Nora" about Middle May, to help with two children from Singapore to London, part passage.
Apply—
Box 833,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
833

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
868

FOR SALE.

FINE Site at Peak, 7-ROOMED HOUSE. Area 13,968 sq. feet. Further land available. Immediate possession.
Apply—
Box 849,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
849

A. G. DA ROCHA.
IS THE AUCTIONEERA. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2312.
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned
will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, May 4th, 1920, at 3.15 P.M., at his Sales Room,
A QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS
Also
100 dozen Tapping Knives.
100 dozen Imperial Tea Powder.
35 dozen Australian Cream Butter.
30 dozen Columbia Herring packed by Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Vancouver.
24 dozen Ideal Unsweetened Milk.
40 dozen Vermont.
50 cases Best Laundry Bar Soap.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
83

IN EXCHANGE

for
200 used Postage Stamps of Hongkong and the surrounding countries. I will send
PICTURE POST CARDS
of
The Great European War; Famous British Views, etc.
MISS TEE,
KIA ORA,
STOCKWELL LONDON, ENGLAND.
248

INTIMATIONS

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
ELECTION.TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
FOR THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN—
The closeness of the contest in which I took part two years ago encourages me again to offer myself as an INDEPENDENT candidate for the vacancy in the representation of the Justices of the Peace on the Legislative Council. My proposer and seconder are Messrs. John Scott Harrison and Frank Smyth. The ballot will take place at Supreme Court on WEDNESDAY next, MAY 6th, between the hours of 4 and 5.30 P.M., and I now ask for your support.
The traditional policy of past elected members—such as Messrs. Hewitt, Sheehan, Murray-Stewart, Pollock, Holyoak and Alabaster—has been freely to criticise the Government, which is inclined to err in being too conservative. If elected, I intend to follow the example of my predecessors to the limit of my powers.
While it is practically impossible, in the face of a permanent Government majority, for Hon. Unofficial members to initiate legislation, I shall endeavour, if returned, to secure attention to the following matters, which I deem necessary for the continued progress of the Colony:—

1. The deepening of the Harbour to meet requirements in sight.
2. The construction of an Aerodrome and Seaplane Harbour. Mechanical flying has developed rapidly, and Hongkong must be on the aerial mail route. In the meantime Canton is ahead.
3. The necessity of pushing forward the promised Kowloon Hospital to prevent unnecessary suffering and loss of life.
4. The provision of a new and more cheerful Luncheon Asylum, as advocated years ago in Council by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. The motto "Abandon hope all ye who enter here" might well be inscribed over the portals of the present institution.
5. A continuation of the present policy of making motor roads through our beautiful Colony, and at the same time providing alongside, wherever possible, places where people can picnic or take their ease. At small cost there is room for a miniature park, with existing shady trees, between North Point and Quarry Bay, where other besides motorists could find quiet recreation after work.
6. The removal of restrictions in the centre of the city to allow of the erection of buildings six stories high in order to meet the urgent demand for additional office accommodation. Fire appliances and water, if not already available, must be provided forthwith.
7. The resumption of all land now occupied by the Naval and Military authorities in the centre of the city. The Parade Ground should be surrounded forthwith for building purposes.
8. The resumption of Land Sales either alongside the motor road or in certain defined areas where people can buy requirements at known rates. If auctions are necessary, "claim jumping" could be deterred by purchasers being obliged to commence building the required standard of house within three months; otherwise the lot to revert to the original applicant at the upset price. No bid to be accepted from anyone unless he had deposited approved plans before the date of auction.
9. As a member of the Constitutional Reform Association I want the moderate reforms they advocate.

The Estimates are too far ahead to criticise here.
If you do me the honour to elect me, I will do my utmost to justify your confidence.
Your obedient servant,
A. R. LOWE.
Hongkong, April 20th, 1920. 854

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE
PEACE OF HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN,
In deference to a widely expressed wish I am offering myself as a candidate for the vacancy on the Hongkong Legislative Council. I trust I shall receive your support at the election. If elected I shall pursue the policy of the progress of the Colony. I shall pay particular attention to the trade and shipping interests of the Colony, on which I recognise its prosperity to a great extent depends, and with which I am not altogether unfamiliar after very many years of varied business experience. I am greatly in sympathy with the opening up of new roads, the improvement of existing roads, and particularly the leading to the terminus of the Peak Tramway, also the provision of holiday resorts and recreation grounds for both adults and children on which the health and efficiency of the members of the community so much depend. The housing problem and that of public health will also receive my earnest consideration and endeavours for the benefit of the public. I have considerable experience as Deputy in Command of the Hongkong Police Reserve Forces. There is an urgent need of improvement in the Police Force of Hongkong and I feel myself competent to assist in this improvement. I have been a Justice of the Peace for very many years and in that capacity have visited the Gaol hospitals, and lunatic asylums, and again feel that I am competent to assist in the improvement of these institutions. I have also been in close touch with the commercial life of the Colony, and know well the conditions of trade and enterprise. There are improvements in Kowloon and in the Ferry service to Kowloon should be effected in the near future. Tramways should be established and means of transit both for people and goods established or improved. There is also great need of hospital at Kowloon, and I shall use every endeavour to assist in its establishment. If elected it will be my earnest duty and endeavour to do all that is in my power for the benefit of the residents of Hongkong and Kowloon.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
T. V. HOUGH.
Hongkong, April 20th, 1920. 845

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

effervescing

LIVER SALTS

taken in the morning will
quickly relieve that slight
derangement and impart a
feeling of health, vigour and
exhilaration.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 4th, 1920.

THE EDUCATION OF THE
BRITISH SOLDIER.

SOME weeks ago we published a lengthy summary of an interesting War Office circular, which has been published for the information of the troops of the China Command, on the subject of Army Educational Training. Education has now become part of the duties of the General Staff, instead of the Adjutant General's staff, who were previously responsible for what education was imparted to men in the Army. The new instructions are that general educational training consists of English arithmetic, history, geography (of the British Empire especially), and citizenship; and its function is "to make and keep men mentally fit to be soldiers under the changed and more scientific conditions of soldiering, just as physical training makes and keeps men physically fit." The circular says that "it must be remembered that as physical, scientific and artistic standards improve with the lapse of time so must educational standards." The system to be adopted is that the platoon commander in the Infantry and his equivalent in other arms and corps will actually instruct his men, but he will have the advantage of a specialist to refer to for advice. There is a regulation that general educational training is not to be relegated wholly to the afternoon, or hot part of the day; at least one-third to one-half the hours devoted to it must be before 11 a.m. in summer and 1 p.m. in winter provided that school facilities so permit. In short, general educational training is now an integral part of the training of a soldier as much as, say, musketry or any other part of training. A great feature of this increase of education in the Army is made in the recent Estimates, and we notice that Mr. CHURCHILL, the Secretary of State for War, when referring to the subject emphasised that "It is not only elementary education. The intention is to train the mind of the soldier and to offer him a strong mental diet as an aid to the

discharge of his ordinary work, and as a means of fitting him to resume his place in the civilian population at the end of his military service." Mr. CHURCHILL mentioned that during the war the general degeneration of domestic life had caused a great set-back in the educational standard of the recruits. The percentage of illiterates had increased very largely, and there had also been a decline in physical health of the youths joining. It would take a year or two of very great effort and recuperation to enable the manhood of the nation, mentally, morally, and physically, to recover the pre-war standard. The War Office would do its utmost to develop the system of education, and he said he would take steps to lay a special report before the House during the present session giving detailed information respecting the education of our soldiers at home and abroad. Most people, we think, will agree that in this new system of education in the Army the War Office is working along the right lines. It will, doubtless, take some time before the new system gets into perfect running order, but the War Office evidently intends to make a success of it. The great benefit which must accrue from it to the Army as an organisation and to the men individually, while serving and, in later life, when they have returned to civil employments are so obvious that it is not surprising that no objection was offered to the Estimates in regard to the public money which it is proposed to devote to this purpose.

A man has been arrested by the West Point Police on a charge of stealing \$6,000 worth of dynamite.

A European has been removed to hospital, suffering from injuries received as a result of a fall while in a drunken condition.

The Chinese Government has conferred upon Lt.-Col. J. S. Hay of the Chinese Labour Corps the Order of the Wen Hu (Literary Tiger).

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G. has called a meeting for this afternoon of marine lot owners interested in the Praya East Reclamation.

A large batch of Chinese M.P.s. arrived in Shanghai, last week. It is stated that there are now more than 300 members in Shanghai, while few remain in Canton.

Mr. James Reid, manager of the Taikoo Dockyard, is leaving for home on vacation by the Korea Maru. During his absence Mr. K. E. Greig will act as Dockyard manager.

Bishop and Mrs. Lander will be "at home" at the Helena May Institute tomorrow, from 4.30 to 6.30 p.m. to say farewell to their many friends before their impending departure.

In attempting to commit suicide, a Chinese at Kowloon, cut his neck with a chopper. Neighbours prevented him from accomplishing his purpose. The man is lying in hospital in a serious condition.

A Northern contemporary states that arrangements are being made to convert the Temple of Heaven into a national business centre, where products from all provinces are to be exhibited for inspection and sale. It is stated that quite a big programme is being drawn up.

The strike of lift boys caused a great deal of inconvenience in the business houses yesterday. The prospect is that the strike will be short-lived, for employers can easily find substitutes for the men who are out. The question of intimidation of the substitutes having cropped up, it is probable some of the strikers will figure in the Magistracy to-morrow.

The Peking Jih Pao is responsible for the statement that Liang Shih-yi and Sir Francis Aglen are having a strong argument over the surplus of the Customs revenue, which is stated Liang Shih-yi is anxious to take over as security against an internal loan, Liang having recently been appointed as Director of the Internal Loan Bureau, while Sir Francis holds that this surplus has to be retained to meet other payments.

The entire municipal tramcar system of Tokyo came practically to a standstill on the 17th ult. The cause of the strike is understood to be the unfair treatment alleged to have been shown by the local superintendent to several members of the union of motormen and conductors. The authorities declared that they would adopt drastic measures to deal with the strikers. The police arrested nearly all the union leaders and were threatening to arrest many more. The strikers, however, were firm and preparing to carry on a prolonged struggle.

Captain H. E. Middleton, Machine Gun Corps, has been appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.) Military Division, in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with the recent military operations in Siberia, to date June 3rd, 1919. Captain Middleton, who is returning to Shanghai almost immediately, had been previously mentioned in Despatches, for services rendered in France and Belgium in 1917.

The Military Governor of Kwantung presented silver rose-bowls and medals to Lieut. Masiero and Lieut. Ferrarin, the Italian aviators who reached Canton recently on the Rome-Tokyo flight. Lieut. Masiero, whose machine was wrecked as he was leaving Canton last week, has gone by steamer to Shanghai where another machine is available, and intends flying back to Canton and returning to Shanghai, via Foochow, the same day.

The American Transport President Grant arrived in Hongkong yesterday from Vladivostok, which port she left on April 26th. She is an old Hamburg American liner, interned in America during the war, and afterwards taken over by the U.S. Government for use as a transport. She is carrying the 6th and 7th Czech-Slovak Regiments to Trieste. The President Grant is a smaller vessel than the American, her net tonnage being 11,119 and her gross tonnage 18,073. The Yavoslar, another transport now in Harbour, is carrying a large number of Poles back to Europe from a port in Northern China.

We are informed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation that they have received a wire from their London Office stating that a new issue will be made on and after May 3rd, of 15 year Treasury Bonds at par, repayable 1935 with option to Treasury and holders of repayment at par in any year after 1924 on giving one year notice. Interest at minimum rate of 5 per cent. with, up to 1925, an addition of 1 per cent. if average rate for Treasury Bills above 5 1/2 per cent. and under 6 1/2 per cent., and of 2 per cent. if average rate for Treasury Bills 6 1/2 per cent. or over. First interest payment November 1st at the rate of 7 per annum. Income-tax will probably be deducted at the time of payment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COMING ELECTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I have read Mr. Hough's election address in the coming election of a J.P. to serve in the Legislative Council during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Pollock. Mr. Hough refers to his association with the Police Reserve as a point in his favour, but, with all deference to him, I venture to say that his service with that (now defunct) body does not by any means redound to his credit. The case of Guimaraes strikingly revealed Mr. Hough's autocratic and arbitrary manner with the weak, and his (may I use his own word) "deplorable" knowledge of English. Apart from this, Mr. Hough's popularity is confined within a very small area, or, more correctly, within the precincts of a few associations, and I am voicing the opinion of a large number of citizens of this Colony when I assert that he is most unpopular with the mass, i.e., those who really count in this era of civilization. Further, notwithstanding the jejune platitudes abounding in his address, I venture to assert that it is most unlikely that Mr. Hough will, if elected, safeguard the interests of the mass at the expense of "vested" interests. It must also be borne in mind that Mr. Hough is the Government Auctioneer. The above facts make it obvious to all—including, I hope, Mr. Hough's supporters—that Mr. Hough will be well-advised to withdraw.

There can be no doubt whatever that of the two candidates Mr. Lowe is preferred by the Public, and it is to be hoped that in the coming election the J.P.s. will have some regard for the Public and vote for Lowe—Yours, etc.

PLEBEIAN.

[It is but fair to say in reference to the Guimaraes case, that the statements made concerning Mr. Hough were purely in part and they were made while he was absent from the Colony.—Ed.]

When Sir James Oastler, the famous "people's champion" who is so well-known in the Far East, was asked "Do you advocate corporal punishment for men?" he answered: "I haven't dared to do so publicly—but I do." He believes the correct way to be the reason why woman is more "up-right."

BOLSHEVIK SCARE IN UNITED STATES:

ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS.

MEXICAN REVOLT SPREADING:

CHINESE APPEAL TO UNITED STATES.

GERMAN EMBASSY STAFF LEAVES FOR PEKING AND TOKYO.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH BRITAIN'S AGENCY.]

BOLSHEVIK SCARE IN AMERICA.

GREAT PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

New York, May 1st.

The Federal authorities are taking extraordinary precautions to prevent May Day demonstrations. Special guards have been placed at all public buildings, railroads terminals and churches against which hostile radical sentiments are thought to exist.

Special preparations are also being made to protect Justice Weeks on Monday when Larking will be brought before him for sentence. Forty "plain clothes men," besides an unusually large force of uniformed policemen, will be stationed inside and outside the courtroom.

ALARM IN HARTFORD.

New York, May 1st.

A message from Hartford of May 1st says that the National Guard and the Police were called out at 2 o'clock in the morning to guard the State House, municipal buildings, electric light plant and bridge, owing to the receipt of information that radicals intended to blow the buildings up.

MEXICAN FERMENT.

CHINESE PETITION.

Washington, May 1st.

Forty thousand Chinese in Mexico have petitioned the State Department for permission to cross into the United States in the event of their lives being threatened by the Mexican Revolutionists. The matter is under consideration.

EARLIER CABLES.

REBELS CAPTURE TOWN.

Washington, April 29th.

According to official advices the Mexican rebels have occupied Port Alvarado, south of Vera Cruz. Federal troops have been despatched to recapture it.

UNITED STATES TROOPS READY.

Washington, April 30th.

The garrison at Chihuahua City has rebelled and captured the town.

New York, April 29th.

A message from Juarez says General Gonzalez's troops, revolting, have captured Salina Cruz. American troops at El Paso have been ordered to prepare for action in the event of an uprising endangering the town.

A message from El Paso says the Loyalists at Chihuahua City have driven the Revolutionaries out of the State Capital.

It is reported that the situation in Mexico City is serious. Shots have been exchanged at the Capital.

ROYAL BEHAVEMENT.

DEATH OF CROWN PRINCESS OF SWEDEN.

Stockholm, May 1st.

The death is announced of the Crown Princess of Sweden.

LATE.

The death of the Crown Princess was due to blood poisoning, heart failure and general weakness enhanced by advanced pregnancy. The deepest sorrow is everywhere felt, proving the intense affection for and popularity of the Crown Princess throughout Sweden.

London, May 2nd.

Their Majesties are greatly distressed at the tragic suddenness and fatal termination of the Crown Princess of Sweden's illness. Much sympathy is felt for the Duke of Connaught. The Crown Princess of Sweden was, before her marriage, Princess Margaret Victoria of Connaught. She was born on January 16th, 1892, and married to Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden on June 5th, 1904. There are five children.—En.

ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK FOR BRITAIN.

London, May 2nd.

At the Royal Academy banquet at Dover, Admiral Sturdee, replying to a toast, said the Navy was continuing its century-old work of protecting the weak. Regarding the future there was a cloud regarding the submarine and aircraft, but the heads of the Navy were considering how to balance the new situation. The nation could be assured that the best would be done to make the Empire secure on the seas of the world.

General Rawlinson, replying to the toast of the Army, said the military heads were confronted with the task of constructing a new Army on the lines of the "Old Contemptibles." The task was difficult in view of commitments in Constantinople, Egypt, Palestine and Mesopotamia.

Mr. Shortt, replying to the toast of His Majesty's Ministers, said Britain had more reason to look hopefully to the future than any other country. While we had borne the brunt of the war, we were showing signs of recovery quicker than any other. Our industrial troubles were being solved and never was there a time when our international outlook was brighter.

UNITED STATES TRADE

LARGE IMPORTS FROM ASIA.

Washington, May 1st.

America's trade balance against Europe was additionally increased during March, but South America and Asia continued to pile up a balance against the States. The exports to Europe were \$485,000,000 and the imports \$125,000,000. South America took \$54,000,000 and the United States goods sent in were \$74,000,000.

The United States exports to Asia were \$109,000,000 and the imports therefrom \$143,000,000.

Exports to Britain were \$221,000,000 and imports from Great Britain \$60,000,000.

UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE

POLAND RECOGNISES PETLURA.

London, April 30th.

The Polish Government has officially recognised Petlura's Government and acknowledged the right of Ukraine to independence. General Pilsudski has issued a proclamation to his forces who entered Ukraine to expel the Bolsheviks to remain until the Ukrainian Government has been established when they would withdraw. Simultaneously, General Petlura has informed the Polish and Ukrainian peoples that an agreement be established under which both will fight the common enemy, the Bolsheviks, until Bolshevism is defeated.

SERIOUS BOLSHEVIK REVERSE.

Warsaw, May 1st.

It is officially stated that the Poles have occupied Moghiler, have captured 15,000 prisoners, four aircraft and other important material. The Twelfth Bolshevik Army is almost destroyed, and remnants are fleeing.

ALLIED FINANCIAL

CONFERENCE

REPRESENTATION OF UNITED STATES.

London, May 1st.

It is reported from Washington that the United States will be represented at the Inter-Allied Financial Conference in Brussels this month, subject to an understanding that there will be no pooling of the Allied debts to America.

SILK WORKERS STRIKE.

FOR INCREASE IN WAGES.

London, April 29th.

The silk workers at Macledfield have notified that a strike will take place on May 5th for an increase in wages. Thousands of workers are affected.

UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE.

POLICY OUTLINED IN NEW BILL.

New York, April 30th.

A determined effort is to be made by Congress to pass the Bill to build up the American merchant fleet and to afford American owners an opportunity successfully to compete with the fleets of other nations.

The policy outlined in the Bill reported on by a special sub-committee discloses the intention of creating an All-American Merchant Marine equal to carrying the greater part of the country's commerce.

As an inducement to American businessmen to interest themselves in shipping, it is proposed to exempt all steamship companies from the Excess Profits Tax for ten years.

Direct discrimination against foreign vessels is contained in a proposal to permit the railways to charge less for the carriage of goods, designed for export or import on ships of American registry. Permission is also given the President to abrogate Commercial Treaties standing in the way of imposing discriminatory Customs duties. The United States Shipping Board will be thoroughly reorganised and empowered to promote and develop ports and transportation facilities.

AMERICAN PEACE RESOLUTION.

INDICATIONS OF DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION.

Washington, April 29th.

In the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, Senator Knox introduced a substitute for the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives declaring a state of war against Germany and the resolution was briefly discussed. There are indications of opposition from the Democrats. The resolution likewise provides for the establishment of peace with Austria.

FIGHTING TRUSTS.

STEEL CORPORATION CASE.

Washington, April 29th.

The Government has asked the Supreme Court to grant a rehearing of the suit for the dissolution of the Steel Corporation. Counsel for the Government argued that the opinion of the court that the Steel Corporation is a legal combination under the Anti-Trust Acts appears to conflict with conclusions expressed in other decisions. It is submitted that in view of the possible effect of the decision on other pending anti-trust suits it is clearly the duty of the Government to seek a rehearing of the case.

AMERICA AND CANADA.

PROBLEM OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION.

Washington, May 1st.

President Wilson is considering plans for full diplomatic representation of Canada in Washington. The extent of the function of the representative is not defined, but it is understood that it will be limited to treatment of matters of purely American-Canadian interest.

OBLIGATIONS TO BRITAIN.

PAYMENT BY UNITED STATES.

Washington, April 29th.

The Controller of the Treasury has ruled that the Navy Department must make payment and give a percentage on deferred obligations to Britain incurred by the Navy during the war. It is understood that the ruling will also apply to the War Department on account of Army obligations.

CANADIAN STEEL ENTERPRISES.

NEW STEEL CORPORATION.

London, May 1st.

The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Montreal says preliminary steps towards the organisation of \$500,000,000 Steel Corporation have been accomplished. Another Corporation with a capital of \$200,000,000 is being organised comprising important steel, coal and shipping interests.

NEW MOTORING RECORDS.

London, April 29th.

A message from Daytona (Florida) says Tony Milton has created the following new world records:—Half mile, 14.57 seconds; kilometre, 14.40 seconds.

SINN FEIN DEMONSTRATION.

CROWD ATTACKS DEMONSTRATION.

London, May 1st.

Renewed Sinn Fein demonstrations took place at Warrwood Scrabble. A crowd of 500 Sinn Feiners accompanied by a steel helmeted escort and carrying shields. A general melee ensued and there were many casualties. The injured were treated at an improvised dressing station.

BOLSHEVIRS ENTER BAKU.

London, May 1st.

A body of Bolshevik troops entered Baku on April 29th.

London, May 2nd.

A Constantinople message says that after occupying Baku the Bolsheviks assumed the power of the Azerbaijan Government. The Bolsheviks have blown up a railway bridge at Kobuleth, north of Batum. So far there is no news of any movement by British troops. Georgia is mobilising its Army.

FIGHTING MALARIA.

TRIBUTE TO YOUNG BRITONS.

London, April 30th.

In a letter to the Times Sir Ronald Ross protests against there being no acknowledgment of the work of younger Britons engaged in fighting malaria—for example, Dr. Malcolm Watson, who has waged this war successfully in the Malay States for twenty years.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ILL.

ORDERED TO BED.

London, May 1st.

Mr. Lloyd George has been ordered to return to bed for two days with a slight attack of bronchitis. He has cancelled his early engagements.

COAL STRIKE OFF.

London, April 30th.

A Conference of the South Wales Miners Federation has decided by 2,134 votes to 2,063 to cancel the strike notice.

NEW DUTCH SHIPPING CO.

TO OPERATE IN THE EAST.

Amsterdam, April 30th.

A shipping company has been formed, entitled the Society of United Dutch Shipping Companies, with a capital of two hundred million guilders. The new concern will operate under the names of the Holland East Asia; Holland British India; Holland Australasia; and Holland Africa Lines.

GERMAN TERRORISM.

POLES APPEAL TO THE ALLIES.

London, May 1st.

In view of the continued German violations of the established rules, and assaults on the Polish population in the plebiscite territory of East Prussia, the Poles have requested occupation of the whole area by Allied troops. They also ask for the suppression of the German Einwohnerwehr and Burgerwehr and Allied protection for the Polish Assemblies.

FREIGHTS FROM EUROPE TO THE EAST.

INCREASE OF 25 PER CENT.

London, April 30th.

The Times says that British and Japanese shipping lines have agreed to increase by 25 per cent. the freight rates between Britain, the Continent and the Far East from May 1st.

FRENCH RAILWAY STRIKE.

MINISTER'S WARNING TO MEN.

Paris, May 1st.

The Minister of Works has announced that any railwaymen not working on May Day will be dismissed and prosecuted. They will be liable to two years' imprisonment.

JAPANESE IN SIBERIA.

RUSSIANS CONCEDE DEMANDS.

Tokyo, April 30th.

The War Office announces that Russo-Japanese negotiations were concluded on April 28th; the Russians conceding practically all the Japanese demands.

DEALER IN GERMAN GOODS.

UNITED STATES SENATE'S VOTE.

Washington, April 29th.

The Senate has, by 39 votes to 23, defeated a Bill compelling traders in German merchandise to display a bill having the words "Dealer in German Goods" on it.

COAL MINERS ON STRIKE.

REJECT OWNERS OFFER.

New York, April 29th.

The Committee of the anthracite mine workers has rejected the mine-owners' offer of a 15 per cent. increase in wages. The owners refuse to exclude non-Union labour or to grant an eight-hour day.

TURKISH PEACE DELEGATES.

Constantinople, May 1st.

The Peace Delegation left this morning for Paris.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[AS COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

SHANGHAI WAR MEMORIAL DESIGNS.

Shanghai, May 3rd.

The award has been made to Messrs. Stewardson and Spence for the winning design for a war memorial. The design is for a massive granite pedestal 40 feet high, with a statuary group emblematic of victorious Peace consoling the widows and orphans. The second award was made to Mr. Graham-Brown of the Marine Tempest Company, Mr. Wingrove collaborating.

[THROUGH BRITAIN'S AGENCY.]

GOLD COINS SEIZED ON SHIP FROM CHINA.

Rangoon, May 1st.

On the arrival of a steamer from China and the Straits, the Customs seized over \$15,000 worth of British and American gold coins concealed in the forepeak water tank.

GOLD FOR CHINA.

New York, April 30th.

Between three and four million dollars in gold are being shipped to China in connection with the Consortium's Loan.

GERMAN EMBASSIES AT PEKING AND TOKYO.

Berlin, May 1st.

The staffs of the German Embassies at Peking and Tokyo left Hamburg aboard a Japanese steamer. The Ambassador, Dr. Solf follows later.

SHANGHAI SPRING RACE MEETING.

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

The following were the first day's results of the Shanghai Spring Race meeting.

The Hongkong Plate—Seven furlongs. Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's The Placid (Mr. Hill) 1.

Messrs. Toog & Gubbay's Djinnab (Mr. Knoll) 2.

Messrs. Rotts & Hayim's Spartan King (Mr. Crockam) 3.

Time: 1min. 48.4 seconds.

The Spring Subscription Griffin Stakes—One mile. Mr. Bremner's Eastward Ho (Mr. Bremner) 1.

Mr. Grayland's Janny Jock (Mr. Grayrigg) 2.

Mr. Chapno's Galopin (Mr. Heard) 3.

Time: 2mins. 05.2 seconds.

The Griffin Plate—Three-quarters of a mile. Mr. Beith's Duke, Miller (Mr. Heard) 1.

Messrs. Potts & Hayim's Spartan King (Mr. Crockam) 2.

Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's The Placid (Mr. Hill) 3.

* Dead heat.

Time: 1min. 30.2 seconds.

The Cathay Cup—One mile and a quarter. Mr. John Peel's Silver Streak (Mr. Johnstone) 1.

Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's The Eagle (Mr. Knoll) 2.

Mr. Rannier's Roubal (Mr. Sleep) 3.

Time: 2mins. 38.1 seconds.

The Fox-Ma-Ting Cup—One mile. Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's The Merlin (Mr. Hill) 1.

Messrs. Toog & Gubbay's Churchill (Mr. Knoll) 2.

Messrs. Gubbay & Hickling's Exchequer Bill (Mr. Johnstone) 3.

Time: 2mins. 03.8 seconds.

The Hest Legat Cup—Half a mile. Mr. John Peel's Sandy (Mr. Johnstone) 1.

Messrs. Beith & Ross's Jock Scott (Mr. Heard) 2.

Mr. Robson's The Dancing Bird (Mr. Brand) 3.

Time: 5mins. 5.4 seconds.

The Jockey Cup—One mile and a quarter. Mr. W. McBain's Florina (Mr. McBain) 1.

Messrs. Toog & Gubbay's Djinnab (Mr. Toog) 2.

Mr. Harper's Lightning Raider (Mr. Harper) 3.

Time: 2mins. 41.4 seconds.

The Kiangsu Cup—One mile and three-quarters. Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's The Corn-crake (Mr. Hill) 1.

Messrs. Sky & Hickling's Mesarc (Mr. Dalgarno) 2.

Messrs. Sky & Hickling's Halloween (Mr. Johnstone) 3.

Time: 2mins. 40.4 seconds.

The Exquisite Stakes—One mile and a quarter. Mr. Belinde's Tyne-side (Mr. Heard) 1.

Mr. Eastwood's Bachelor Tar (Mr. Johnstone) 2.

Messrs. Potts & Hayim's Comedy King (Mr. Crockam) 3.

Time: 2mins. 40.3 seconds.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

MAY HALL ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual May Hall dinner, which came off on Saturday night, was a success.

The Hall, usually bare and dull, was that night transformed. Some 80 people sat at table to do justice to the dainty menu, and among those present were Dr. J. Fenton, Mr. Teedale Mackintosh, Dr. Pearce, Prof. H. G. Earle, Prof. A. G. Warren, Prof. J. D. Wright, Prof. C. A. Middleton Smith, Prof. W. Brown, Prof. Ferguson, Prof. Florence, Mr. J. H. R. Freeborn, Dr. V. N. Atienza, Mr. W. Hall, Rev. C. B. Shann, and the representative students of the other four sister hostels.

After the patriotic toasts had been heartily drunk, Prof. C. A. MIDDLETON SMITH proposed the toast of May Hall, and coupled with it the name of Prof. F. A. Redmond. He naturally referred to Sir Henry May, who helped a great deal to found the University and whose name is associated with the Hall, which is the highest of the Varsity Halls in position. He remarked on the coincidence that both Sir Henry May and Prof. Redmond were Irish, and said that though, like all ordinary mortals they were not lacking in defects, they were nevertheless admired for their strict adherence to duty. Prof. Redmond was a success in sports as well as studies. He alluded to the statement of the Royal Commission on Education, that "A University does not consist of charters or buildings, but of living individuals"—and emphasised the truth of that observation. He congratulated May Hall upon its capture of the Individual and Inter-hostel Championship Cups.

Prof. Redmond thanked Prof. Smith for his eulogium and suggested that were it not for the close proximity of Dr. Pearce, Prof. Smith would be inclined to go further. He hoped that May Hall would ever retain the position Morrison Hall once occupied, at least for two or three years. He was very proud to say that May Hall had marvellously improved in the last four years. He remembered that the chief exercise students formerly indulged in was a short walk in they were not loitering in arm-chairs while now every branch of sport was tackled by its members. New games had been introduced e.g. basket ball, ping pong, and volley ball, and in the line of indoor pastimes, chess and various other games were encouraged, and he was proud to mention the fact that Prof. Chesh Toon Chuan still retained his title of University Chess Champion. A Debating Society had also been formed. He regretted very much that he would no longer be able to associate himself with the young

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SCOTTISH SPORT HERIOTONIANS THE RUGBY CHAMPIONS.

SCOTLAND DEFEATS IRELAND IN
SOCCER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

March 17th.
Heriotonians are the prospective Rugby Champions for the season. Glasgow High School F.P. came through to Edinburgh with the avowed intention of lowering Heriotonians' colours, but they did not even draw, as they did in the autumn, and were beaten by 9 points to 6. Heriotonians again demonstrated the potency of general over special excellence. In this respect they have no equal. Edinburgh Academicals incidentally did Heriotonians a good turn by defeating Watsonians—one of the sensational results of the Rugby year. The Championship hung in the balance; but the reverse sustained by Watsonians at Raeburn Place practically assured the Heriotonians the great distinction. They really deserve this prize of Rugby clubdom, not only for the consistency of their play, but for the splendid fortitude with which they have faced all their engagements. It was by irresistible forward play that the Academicals beat the Watsonians, and a remarkable thing in the game is that while the Academicals crossed the Watsonians' line twice the Watsonians failed to penetrate the Academical defence.

RUGBY CLUB RECORDS.

Heriotonians	W	L	D
Watsonians	16	1	1
Jedforest	18	2	1
Glas. H.S.	16	2	3
Hawick	20	2	3
Selkirk	17	8	3
Edin. Academicals	15	10	6
West of Scot.	19	5	7
Stenographers	18	11	7
Wanderers	13	7	7
Melrose	10	3	7
Gala	16	4	9
R. H. S.	18	8	10
Glas. Academicals	18	7	10
Edin. Univ.	13	1	10
Glas. Univ.	13	1	10
Institution	15	1	13

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOBBY CHAMPIONSHIP.
There is no Schools' Championship, of course; but there is a very real Championship all the same, recognised by Old Boys as well as present pupils. And it is always referred to with the addition of capital letters. This year the Championship is won by Merchiston Castle, who deserve their success for a good level excellence throughout the season. This is illustrated by their ready disposal of all their opponents other than their direct rivals, Loretto. While the Loretto boys had hard struggles and narrow escapes from Edinburgh Academy and George Watson's College, Merchiston beat both these schools in a decisive manner. A good team, quite up to the standard of pre-war days, Merchiston played a capital game, in which, as often happens, in school football, preponderant strength behind the scrum was the deciding factor. The forwards were not of more than average power, and on general run of the season rather inferior to the packs of Loretto and the Academy, and not better than that of Fettes. Their backs, however, had a greater number of strong individual players than any of the other teams, and their systematic play was the best of any side. Not only had the strongest scoring three-quarter of the season in C. G. Mann, but the centres, R. C. Craig and R. A. Neilson, were the best pair of any of the teams. One really good player in the centre of Loretto's three-quarter line would have made all the difference in the world. Beyond R. M. Teacher, there was nothing more than moderate effectiveness in Loretto's attacking section. The Loretto forwards were capable and were rarely beaten; but luck was against the side. Fettes College had a bad season. Their forwards generally made a strong fight, but outside the scrum the play had little that was striking. Edinburgh Academy were inconsistent. Their forwards were really good; the back line leader in G. P. P. Dodds; and when at full strength their backs were a good level lot. It was not a Watson's year; the team was too young.

RUGBY PERSONALIA.

The Rev. Mr. MacCallum, who is contesting Argyleshire against Sir William Sutherland, is the father of J. C. MacCallum, the best Scottish forward of his day, captain of the Scottish International team, and afterwards Medical Officer of Health for Argyleshire.

Glasgow Academicals have lost the services of W. H. Stevenson, one of their best forwards, who has returned to join his regiment in India. Stevenson was in the Inter-City and other trial games.

D. D. Duncan, one of the stoutest and strongest of Oxford University next season, although born down under, he is of purely Scottish extraction, and is likely to play more games for Scotland before he returns to the Antipodes.

W. H. D. Torrance, the old Merchiston half-back, who has been serving in India, has returned to this country and thrown in his lot with the West of Scotland. Sabbatharians are shocked to hear that the Scottish Rugby team versus England was chosen on a Sunday evening. Should the game end in defeat, the selectors will doubtless be reminded of this act of desecration.

The captain of Cambridge University XV next season will be G. S. Conway, an old Fettes boy.

Captain G. M. Usher is not only a born footballer, he is also a born orator; and he declares that he is better at speeches than at Rugby. His speech at the Welsh dinner was a model; but at the Irish dinner it was said that he was more successful. Usher may go in for a political career at no distant date.

In a game which had few thrills, Scotland beat Ireland at Glasgow by 2 goals to 0. The margin hardly reflects the difference between the merits of the sides, and had the Scots failed to push their advantage in the second half, instead of losing, they might have been successful.

Some good Scotch boys have been increased. Some good Scotch boys have been increased. Some good Scotch boys have been increased.

Some good Scotch boys have been increased. Some good Scotch boys have been increased. Some good Scotch boys have been increased.

Some good Scotch boys have been increased. Some good Scotch boys have been increased. Some good Scotch boys have been increased.

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FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MONTAGNE HILL ROAD.

light in the game. This was due to the strength of the Scotch half-back line. It broke up the English attack before it could develop. But as a whole, it would not be safe to rate the Scottish defence as a great one. As for the Irishmen, they were disappointing.

THE new regulations for the Open and Amateur Championships are issued by the Amateur Championship Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews.

The Committee was to produce a workable plan for running the Amateur Championship in view of the increase of entries. The simplest expedient was to restrict the handicap list. This they have in the measure adopted, for while at present the entrant must be scratch or better in every club of which he is a member, the Committee add that he must not receive more than three strokes from the player who has the lowest handicap in the club. Then it is provided that the Championship proper shall be limited to 128 players, the excess number playing off on neighbouring courses before the Championship proper.

The Committee have strictly adhered to the traditional form of match play. The qualifying test will be by holes. An amateur qualification scheme is postponed for the present year. It is enacted that competitors entering from Overseas shall enter through the secretaries of their respective clubs or associations, who shall send a signed declaration that the entrant is an amateur golfer. Full particulars as to handicaps must also be stated.

Those entries shall be subject to the approval of the Championship Committee. Changes which have been made in regard to the Open Championship coincide with the trend of authoritative professional opinion. The number of qualifiers has been reduced to 60, and in this total 8 places are kept for amateur competitors.

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HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG"	Wed.	5th May, 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"CHUNSIANG"	Fri.	7th May, Noon
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri.	7th May, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YATSEING"	Sat.	8th May, 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HOPSAUNG"	Mon.	10th May, 11 a.m.
Kobe	"LAISANG"	Mon.	10th May, 5 p.m.

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"PROFESSOR"	29th May	LONDON.

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AMOI, SHANGHAI, CKE U & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 4th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUENING"	On 8th May, Noon.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SUENING"	On 8th May, 4 P.M.
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SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 13th May, Noon.

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"NOVARA"	7,000	28th May.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

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"MUTTRA"	4,700	14th May	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
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Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANHATTAN.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

PASSENGER AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons

10,200 tons

11,000 tons

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING"	June 2nd.
"CHINA"	May 23rd.
"NILE"	June 19th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Frisco's Buildings

O. H. BUTLER, Freight and Passenger Agent

1, House Street Tel. 1925

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000	May 27th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	June 13th. (from Yokohama)
SHINYO MARU	20,000	June 17th.
PERSEA MARU	9,000	July 5th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALLINO CRUZ, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	14,000	May 7th.
KIYO MARU	17,300	July 13th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and The Panama Canal.

Steamer (Leaves Hongkong).

OHIO MARU ... MAY 24th.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building.
Telephone 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 10,000	On or about 15th May.
	"AMAZONE" ... 10,000	On or about 6th June.

SHANGHAI (Only)

MARSHALLS via

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,

DJIBOUTI, SUZ, PORT SAID.

Cargo boat for PORT SAID, HAVRE and

ANTWERP

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSCH.

Agent, Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 6th May.

"HAYAMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th June.

Call Marseilles.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Friday, 28th May.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Middle of July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th May.

"LUZON MARU" ... Saturday, 15th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st May.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 7th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Saturday, 22nd May.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Saturday, 5th June.

both call at Shanghai calling Manila.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojil, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 9th May.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

"ROSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 6th May.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th May.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	19th May	24th May

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE
JAPAN	Tokyo Maru	4th May
SHANGHAI	Chusan	5th May
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Togo Maru	5th May
RUBOFF (via NEAPATAM)	Togo Maru	5th May
BOMBAY	Fukui Maru	7th May

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Fort Bayard	Wu Sun	Tuesday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Chusan	Tuesday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Fochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Shanai	Tuesday, 4th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Hai Loong	Tuesday, 4th, 1.00 P.M.
Java and Philippine Islands	Tripanas	Tuesday, 4th, 1.00 P.M.
Amoy and Philippine Islands	Tamung	Tuesday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Ichang	Tuesday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Moji	Kidderpore	Tuesday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Hobow	Tai Sze Ma	Tuesday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.

Philippines Islands, *Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, *Japan via Moji, *Canada, *United States, *Central and South America and *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Tokyo Maru	Wednesday, 5th, Registration ... 8.45 A.M. Letters ... 9.30 A.M.
Saigon, Hanoi and *San Francisco	Phuquang	Wednesday, 5th, 9.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow via Takao	Bravo Coeur	Wednesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Souha Maru	Thursday, 6th, 8.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via *YOKOHAMA, *CANADA, *UNITED STATES, *CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and *EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Empress of Russia	Thursday, 6th, Registration ... 9.45 A.M. Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Hai Hong	Friday, 7th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippines Islands	Yuenang	Friday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Eurymachus	Friday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chusan	Saturday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow via Keelung	Amakusa Maru	Sunday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Seyo Maru	Sunday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Huiching	Tuesday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Suiyang	Tuesday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkottai, *Egyp. & *EUROPE via MAHARAJA	Nore	Wednesday, 12th, Registration ... 9.45 A.M. Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, May 11th, at 5 p.m.		
Shanghai and North China	Sinkiang	Thursday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAYS
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shik Ki	8.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kowloon	8.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Wuchow	8.00 P.M. Saturday 4.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.

VICKERS-PETTER

SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINES

SIMPLICITY—RELIABILITY—
ECONOMY

A STANDARD SERIES

FOR WORKING ON CRUDE &
RESIDUAL OILS OR REFINED
PETROLEUM MANUFACTURED
FOR BOTH MARINE AND LAND
USE FROM

10 TO 450 H.P.

For further particulars apply to—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VEUZ ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG,
Sole Agents for Hongkong & South China.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 3rd, at 12.00.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Indo-China.

Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations. It is probably highest in the Pacific to the east of Japan.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 13.77 inches, against an average of 12.38 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(N.E. or variable winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	(The same as H.K.)
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooche	No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 4th to 10th, 1920.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Days of Week or Days of Month		H'kong Standard Time.	Height		H'kong Standard Time.	Height	
Tues.	4	h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.	
		9 35	6 9		3 28	2 8	
		11 34	4 7		4 43	1 1	
Wed.	5	m. 10	7 0		3 53	3 0	
					5 23	1 2	
Thur.	6	m. 02	4 4		4 17	3 3	
		10 36	6 9		6 5	1 3	
Fri.	7	m. 16	6 9		4 41	2 5	
		10 44	6 7		6 01	1 6	
Satur.	8	m. 23	4 4		5 8	3 7	
		11 25	6 6		7 42	1 8	
Sun.	9	No infer.	high		NO LOW		
		0 24	6 2		8 42	1 8	
Mon.	10	No infer.	high		NO LOW		
		0 37	5 9		9 45	2 1	

COMMERCIAL
OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On L.P. post—	May 3rd.
Telegraphic Transfer	47 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	47 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	47 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	47 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	47 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	47 1/2
On P.A. post—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1560
Credit, 4 months sight	1560
On BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	202
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	202
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private 30 days sight	nom.
On YOKOHAMA—On demand	177
On MANILA—On demand	179
On SINGAPORE—On demand	200
On BATAVIA—On demand	225
On HAI PHONG—On demand	nom.
On SAIGON—On demand	nom.
On BANGKOK—On demand	451
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying rate	\$ 4.23 1/2
Gold LEAF 100 fine, per tael	\$20.80
SILVER per oz.	63 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COTE.

Hongkong—	30 cents piece	\$0.00 Discount
Hongkong—10	0.40	
Canton—30	4.70	
Canton—10	0.00 Premium	

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 3rd.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 3 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.77	29.81	29.83
Temperature	74	74	78
Humidity	73	82	78
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	3	1	0
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0

Highest open air Temperature on 2nd 74

Lowest open air Temperature on 3rd 72

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, November 2nd, 1919. 9

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINCO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... 27,500,000
Reserve Funds ... 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Ginsu, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pusan, Shichiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Fochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND
PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtau, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch India, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH,
Manager.
3, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Hongkong, November 1st, 1919. (12)

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 2

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,500,000
Paid-up ... 700,000
Reserve Fund & Rest ... 840,000

Bankers:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches:
Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Shanghai, Colombo, Hongkong, New York, Yokohama, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kots Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON,
Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong April 30th, 1920. (14)

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... F. 250,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 150,000,000
PAID UP ... F. 75,000,000

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC ... F. 50,000,000

Chairman of the Board of Directors ... André Barthelot

General Manager ... A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Lyon, Hongkong, Yunnanfu, Vladivostok, Peking, Hankow, Fochow, Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin, Saigon, Yokohama, Hankow, Harbin, London, Antwerp.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 28th, 1920.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000.00

Reserve Fund ... 200,000.00

Directors:

Mr. Pong Wai Tsang, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shou Sen, Mr. Kim Ying Po.

Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong.

Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong.

Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek.

Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

Chief Manager:—Kao Tong Po, Esq.

Asst. Manager:—L. Tse Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 2 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 3 per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong February 12th, 1920. (108)

THE BANK OF CHINA
行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... 12,778,800.00
Reserve Funds ... 2,187,405.00

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

New York Bankers:—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months ... 3% per annum.

For 6 months ... 4% per annum.

For 12 months ... 5% per annum.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 6th, 1920. 84

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. CROOKATT,
Manager.

Hongkong, March 27th, 1920. 52

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—5, Des Vaux Road Central.

Banking Branch:—Penny Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings and Fixed Deposits.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. BEHINDOAGUE,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. (10)

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 104, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sinking ... 1,500,000
Silver ... 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PAR—Chairman.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq.—Vice-Chairman.

G. M. Odell, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. Johnston

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., A. C. Lang, Esq.

A. S. Gubbay, Esq., W. L. Paterson, Esq.

Hon. Mr. F. H. Holyoak, J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager:—

Hongkong—M. J. STARR, Esq.

Manager:—

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

H April 16th, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15 bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 40,000,000

Reserves ... 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, Harbin, Vladivostok, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, London, Paris.

Bankers:—

FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Compagnie Nationale d'Escompte, Paris, Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.